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Reports from Calcutta—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, October 13, as follows:

During the week ended October 8, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Mashona*, bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 50. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended October 8, 1904, there were 6 deaths from cholera and no deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended October 1, 1904, there were 364 cases and 278 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended September 24, 1904, there were 15,325 cases and 11,866 deaths from plague.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Inspection of vessels—No quarantinable diseases.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended October 25, 1904. Estimated population, 8,000.

Quarantinable diseases none, and none since July 27 last, according to official reports.

Deaths from all causes as follows: Malarial, 3; entero-colitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; old age, 1.

The following vessels have been passed:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
Oct. 16	Vigilancia.....	New York.....	79	39	18
17	Frey.....	do.....	25
20	Royal Exchange.....	Boston.....	21
23	Pawnee ^a	Texas City.....	23

^a Pawnee disinfected.

Reports from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, October 26, and November 1, as follows:

During the week ended October 22, 1904, five vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and granted bills of health. The following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxide and certified: October 18, British steamship *Degama* bound for Mobile; October 22, Norwegian steamship *Norheim* bound for New Orleans.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 39 deaths (62.4 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 3 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, 6 from diseases of the gastro intestinal tract, 2 from pneumonia, and 6 from tuberculosis.

No cases of yellow fever or of other quarantinable disease were reported to have occurred in the port or vicinity. Malarial fever of the æstivo-autumnal type continues to be very prevalent. Quite a number of the cases are pernicious. Many of these cases of æstivo-autumnal fever present a clinical picture which bears a striking resem-